From the Third av. Railroad Company, in answer to

these noticed at the Museum the other day.

THE VOICE OF THE NORTH.

PROGRESS OF THE ANTI-NEBRASKA SEN-

TIMENT.

of our exchanges and letters. They show that the subject is receiving general and serious attention-that

leading men of all parties are denouncing the villainous

proposition-and that if the bill becomes a law, it will

create a tumult which may not be readily quieted.

The South will do well to bear in mind that the recision

of the Missouri Compromise will be the death blow to all compromises under the Constitutions They are

MAINE.
The following call appears in several of the Maine pa-

CONVENTION TO OPPOSE THE NESHASKA BILL. -- Whereas,

** NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

**Keene —A meeting of the opponents of the Nebraska bill, to be held at Keene, is set down for the 1st day of

March.

Claremont - A mass meeting of the earnest opponents

Claremont - A mass meeting of the earnest opponents

Nabonaka bill, was

Claremont.—A mass meeting of the earnest opponents of Slavery Extension, by Douglas's Nebraska bill, was held at the Town Hall in Claremont on the 2nd February. Wears.—A large and spirited meeting was held at Wears on the evening of the 18th, to consider Douglas's proposition, now before the U. S. Senate, to repeal the Missouri Compromise. The meeting was unexpectedly large; and was composed of men of all parties. Introductory remarks were made by Moses. A Cardiand. Wm. H. Gove. Esq., made one of his silrring an eloquent speeches, theroughly exposing the iniquity, as well as the andacity of this new Nebraska movement on the part of the "Little Giant."

throwing open the doors to "a free fight."

such immeasurable evils.

construction to be converted into vesse, of war, in the event of emergency requiring their use for anothy, sposes, and if so, how many stab which of chem.

Mr. RICHARDSON asked leave to offer a resolution that José Manuel Gallegos, delegate from New Merico, have permission to introduce within the doors of his hall a person to act as interpreter, in order that he ma, "mare effectually understand the proceedings of this body.

Objections were made, and a voice cried out: "La" "him learn the English language."

Mr. RICHARDSON explained the resolution, saying it is not for the purpose of introducing an interpreter on the floor, but merely in the hall. The delegate does not anderstand one word of what is going on here.

A Voice—"And nobody else, sometimes."

The House refused to suspend the rules. Other business of little er no public importance transacted.

Mr. PLORENCE gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the establisment of a National Printing of Office, and a bill providing for the introduction of Apprentices in Naval and Commercial Vessels.

Mr. MILLER offered a resolution paying Governor Lene mileage and per diem from commencement of session till now while contesting right of Mr. Gallegos's seat as delegate from New Mexico. Pending this the House adjourned. liberal These at the North who stood up for the nise of 1850 would regard with deep pain this re-

We have been visited with another severe storm. Inch-ciff's Bridge, on the Naugatuek Railroad, has been again carried away by the flood, being the fourth time this winter. Several trusses of the bridge at Seymour are also gone, and a small bridge below Naugatuck. Travel on this road to Waterbury, however, is practicable.

MR. CRITTENDEN'S SPEECH.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL-RAILROAD TRAVEL

vicinity.

The Delaware rose eleves feet and the Lehigh six feet, but both rivers are now failing.

for the Wilmot Provise and against extending the Missouri for the new territories.

Mr. COOPER said he voted for the Wilmot Provise in 1839, because he was under instructions from his Legislawre to do so. He voted against extending the Missouri Compromise to territories because it was agreed to in the Committee of Thirteen to vote measures through without mendment. There were other reasons besides that. He delicate the Missouri line that there would be further acquisitions of territory, and therefore that line was never insuded to be extended to any other territory. The Senar from Virginia told the Senate the other day, that a smeral war in Europe was at hand, and that if the United Sales could keep out of it there would be high and important dules to perform, and that it was highly desirable hat the United States should be prepared for these events by union and peace at home. Strange as it was, that after dis wholesome and truthful advice, that Senator was to be found active among those engaged in ripping anew the vends which were now but healing, and in disturbing the scountry by Slavery agitations and awalening again distorms which the Compromis of 1850 had but just labed. He repeated his utter objection to all Slavery spitation, legislation or speeches of a sectional character. He sought and desired and rejoiced in the advance and presperity of every section and State. He had no eavy, He would never complain of Virginia or Kentucky by being enteripped in presperity and wealth by New York or Pennsylvania, but would rejoice in it as a part of the general prosperity of the whole country. He would never covern national subjects. There might he a fow slave States formed out of these territories, but all hopes for the South to gain a political majority were at an end. The North would have States in the great Western territories, and would, for all time to come, retain her present majority. He repeated his regrets at the introduction of this reasure.

Mr. DAVIS (Ind.) said it was well known that the Prister to the From the citizens of Eric County, relative to Slavery, and the Nebrasks-Kansas question.

Also, for amendments to the General Plankroad and

nest.

Mr. CAMPBELL suggested that it come off now, as he ad understood one caucus had been held.

Mr. DEAN said there was no haste for the Public Finter, and the members of the House ought to have an apportunity to make up their minds as to voting on the ablect.

Mr. STANTON (Ry.) thought the election ought not to hepostponed beyond Tuesday, as printing was constantly neutred to be done.

If. DEAN repeated that members ought to have time

in JONES (Tenn.) did not consider the public printer a efficer of the House, and moved that the resolution be aid on the table.

Mr. DAVIS (Ind.) differed from Mr. Jones, and quoted the law to show that the Printer is an elective officer, as much as the Spenker, Doorkeeper, Sergeant at Arms or Postmaster. Mr. Spencer, on previous notice, introduced the following bill:

AN ACT is relation to liens on Real Estate.

Section 1. That in order to make a judgment recovered in any Cent. on atax or assessment imposed by any city, town, incorporated village or floori of Supervisors valid as a lien on real estate against a tens indipurchaser or mortagage, it shall be necessary for the plaintid or his arteries, on the authority imposing such tax or assessment, to cause a transcript of the judgment, or a copy of the tax or assessment roll, to be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County in which such real estate is situated, except in the chies of New-York and Hrooklyn, where the said transcript and rolls shall be slied with the Registers of such cless. That the fees to be charged for searches in the offices of said Clerks and Registers shall be six centes year for each wareb.

GENERAL INSURANCE LAW.

The Insurance Committee propose the following amendment to the General Insurance faw:

The 18th section of said law is hereby amended, by inserting after the word "company," in the first line of said section, the words "or "suy Mutual Insurance Company possessing a capital, in premium notes, to the amount of #50 cent," that it will read as follows:

"Any existing Joint-Stock Fire Insurance Company, or any Matual Tusurance Company possessing a capital, in premium notes, to the Postmoster.
The House refused to lay the resolution on the table.
Mr. DEAN moved to elect the Printer on Wednesday.
Agreed to by 10 majority. The resolution was then depted. Agreed to by 10 insjorny. The recording to dopted.

Mr. BOCOCK moved a suspension of the rules with a view of taking up the Senate's hill, authorizing the construction of six first class steam frigates. He was willing to consult the temper of the House on the matter. Ho suspensed almost every member was perfectly aware there is propriety in the immediate passage of this bill. If the motion should prevail, he pledged himself, if nobody wished to discuss the bill, to move the previous question. There is a rule of the House which makes it necessary for every bill involving appropriation as this does, to go the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Unless this shall be suspended, the bill will go there, and be

any possessing a capital, in premium notes, to

Insurance Company possessing a capital, in premium noise, to the "amount of \$6,400".

The sixth section of said act is amended by adding to it, "But no Maintal Insurance company organized under this act, or under any "other law of this State located in any county wherein the County of New-York, shall make any insurance or take any risks upon any property in any compressed; or in any county except in the "county wherein eald company is located." This restraining provision to take effect on the first day of July max.

SLAVERY.

Mr. PUTNAM presented the following:

Petricons of to legal voters of Evans, Ede Co., for a law securing the personal liberty of all the inhabitants of the State, and all for the adoption of recolutions instructing our Sensions and requesting our Repiresentatives in Congress to pass laws for the complete divorce and separation of the National Government from Slavery, and expectably.

5. For the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved that Mr. Bocock's motion be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER said Mr. Campbell's motion was not in order, Mr. Bocock's being one of privilege. The rules suspended. Yeas, 137; nays, 60.

The bill was read authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to cause to be constructed for the Navy at as early a day as practicable, consistently with due regard for economy and efficiency, six first class steam frigates, to be provided with screw propellers and properly armed and equipped for service. Said vessels and machinery to be built by contract or in the Government Navy Yards, as the Secretary of the Navy may think most advisable for the public interest. The second section appropriates three millions of dellars for this purpose, and for altering and completing and launching the frigates Santee at Kittery and Sabino at New York.

Mr. BOCOCK now movel the suspension of the rule which requires the Appropriation bills to be first considered in the Committee of the Whele on the State of the Union. Disagreed to, 98 against 80—not two thirds.

Mr. BOCOCK said, from the vote just had, he took it for granted that the bill would go to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Whole on the State of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The SPEAKER said it might be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. BOCOCK replied that such a reference was not Mr. BOCOCK replied that such a reference was not

The SPEAKER said it might be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. BOCOCK replied that such a reference was not necessary, as the Scratte's bill was like that heretofore reproted to the House by the Naval Committee of this body—a Senator having procured a verbalish copy of it, which the Senate passed unanimously. He moved the bill be made the special order to merrow two weeks.

Mr. HAVENS asked the House to consider its ability to set understandingly without tying its own hands.

Mr. BOCOCK wanted to know what the gentleman meant by that remark. Must not business come up in some order? How would making this bill the special order tie up the bands of the House?

Mr. FLORENCE appealed to the gentlemen to give this subject due consideration, for the reason that great events are about to occur in Europe in which this country may become somewhat involved. Besides, it is of the highest importance that our commerce and flag shall be protected. The loss of revenue alone by the destruction of some of our commercial marine may cost far mere than the amount involved in this bill.

Mr. BOCOCK S motion was disagreed to—91 against 48, not two-thirds.

Mr. MULLER said that last Friday the Committee on

On motion of Mr. BERNARD the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Senate have heard with deep regret of the death of the Hon Perran O. Mowrour, Memoer of Assembly from the County of Dutchess, and that in testimony of respect for the character are memory of the deceased, the members of the Senate will wear the name badge of mouraing for thirty days.

Resolved, As a further testimony of respect, that the Senate do new adjourn.

ASSEMBLY.

KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

The following entitled Senate bill passed the House this morning, and needs only the Governor's signature to become a law:

certaine the creation of a Pentlemary in said county, and to creed a wash-house for the nursery buildings on the county form.

It provides that the County Treasurer may borrow, on the credit of the county, a sum not exceeding \$30,000, and give his official bond or bonds for the payment of the same, with interest under the direction of the Board of Supervisors. He is also autherized to borrow, in like manner, a sum not exceeding \$2,500, which money, so borrowed, shall be applied to the erection of a wash-house. The Supervisors shall cause to be levied and sollected and paid annually as county charges such sums as may be necessary to pay the annual interest of the money so borrowed; and also, in the manner, such sums as shall be necessary to reimburse, as it becomes due, the principal sum so borrowed in annual installments; the number and times of payment of such installments to be deter-

Becessary to reimburse, as it becomes due, the principal sum so borrowed in annual installments; the number and times of payment of such installments to be determined by the Supervisors.

WHANFAGE OF DELIVERED MERCHANDISE.

Some time since Mr. Cumming introduced a bill, laying specific duties on merchandise delivered on the wharves in New York. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, which Committee reported unanimously in favor of it on Friday last. I have made inquiries in regard to the disposition toward the bill up here, and find no settled opinion in its favor. The fact of Controller Flagg's recommending some such measure to keep the align free, and thus save encroachments upon the harbor, has, I find, some weight in getting up a willingness to entertain, at least, the propositions of the bill. These propositions, however, have been presented to the Legislature before, and some years since Mr. Wakeman, one of the New York Delegation at the time, made a report which

was well calculated to set them at rest. At the pres of gain, apparently, now, also, apparently, it is a matter of protection. Still it will bear examination, and with a view to afford those interested with the best information they can have sate what is proposed. I send you a copy of the bill. I would remark, on present, there is a strong lobby influence being brought to bear in favor of the bill, and if it ought not to pass, its opponents had better bestir themselves:

MASS MEETING OF THE HOUSE CARPENTERS.

A meeting of House Carpenters was held at Convention Hall, lest evering, to consider the propriety of raising the wages of journeymen from 17 shillings, the price paid last sealon, to 18 shillings per day, from the 10th day of March. The price in winter is 16 shillings per day, but it was stated that many had worked for 14 shillings. The hall was crowded—there being nearly 500 men present. BESTANIN J. MOSRILL presided, and Jonn F. Goodwin was chosen Secretary. It was moved to raise the wages 1 shilling par day. This was amended by a motion to raise the wages 3 shillings per day. The basis of the demand is the advance of rents, provisious, &c. Remarks were made by a manber of those present for and against the proposed increase of wages. The motion to establish the wages at 20 shillings per day was almost lost. The question then recurred on the adoption of the original resolution, asking for 18 shillings per day. The sense of the meeting was taken on the motion, and a large majority was in favor of the advance. This is not, however, the final action. The resolution will be further considered before it is finally adopted or rejected. The meeting adjourned to meet on Monday evening.

HORTICULTURAL MEETING.

seme shall be aworn or all read to, the coal of the anil or sharmaton to be said by the what Shager.

Soc. I. No introduction, bellast, or other articles shall be thrown or any winter, from any seasof or booth by means of a shout, or otherwise valently thrown thereon, nor shall any a seel or boat deposit any ballant or refere staff upon any whort without the written periphenon of the what insert, and any violation of the section shall be recovered by sufficient to a fine of \$25 for each offense which shall be recovered by suff, to be brought by the whatfinger, or owner of the what for their benefit, spaints as a vessels or owners.

HEGITARY OF ASSEMBLERS.

Mr. KICHARDS gave notice of the following bills this morning:

Mr. RICHARDS gave notice of the following bills this morning:

AN ACT for the Registry of Assignments of Judgments and payment of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, shall procure a value of the type and the exempty of New York, shall procure a value of the experience of the eccuty, to be entitled—the Register of Assignments of Judgment, duly executed and achoowledged before a commissioner of Deeds, or other officer legally qualified to the scanowledgments of deeds, about the filled with the County Clerk, he shall cause an entry to be made in a phalactical order, in said Register of Assignments, under the head of defendant, etailing the siste of the assessment, the data of the judgment, the Count in which it was rendered, the names of the defendant, and plaintiffs and the particular to whom the assignments are made, the amount of the judgment or of the balance thereon, and the name of the stroncy in the original wife.

The County Clerk shall be entitled to charge and receiver, for his services, in faing such appears, and making such entries, the sum of 75 conts.

On filling a notice of pendency of action, the fee of the County.

On filling a notice of pendency of action, the fee of the County

75 cents.

On filing a notice of pendency of action, the fee of the County Clerk for filing and entering the same, should be ill cents, when there is one defendant, and for every additional defendant, five cents.

The County Clerk shall provide a competent clerk to attend to the

The ning of a contact of merits to prevent inquest, five cents. The filling an afficient of merits to prevent inquest, five cents. The ning a complaint or other pleading, ten cents.
The fore in this act charged by the County Clerk, shall be taxable.

ed yesterday.

Mr. Richards moved the appointment of a Committee of five to draft resolutions. Adopted.

The Speaker amounced the following as the Committee: Mestre. Michards, Moseley, Hutchison, Bereddier, Burnett and Sheeley.

A short recess was taken, when Mr. Richards submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved That the members of this House have learned with unfigned seriew and regret of the Jeach of the Hon. Perent Montrost, a member of this House from the First Assembly District, in the County of Dutchess, and slucrely sympathic with his family and filends under this sudden and afflictive bersavement.

Resolved That as coken of respect for the character and memory of the decreased and their grief for his less the members of this House will wear the neal badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved That is a further mark of respect for the memory of the decreased. That is a further mark of respect for the memory of the decreased this House do now adjourn.

Mr. Sterling, of Dutchess, colleague of the deceased, seconded the resolution with some pertinent and feeling remarks, and was followed by

Mr. Benefielt of Oneida, who also spoke in culogy of the deceased, when the resolutions were adopted and the House adjourned.

firemen present. On motion, the proposed ordinance was

read.

Mr. REID, of Hose Company No. 3, objected to the second section of the proposed law as likely to give the Twelfth Ward an undue influence in the appointment of Commissioners, and offered the fellowing resolution:

"That the second section be so amended as to read: the "said! Board shall be compased of three persons from "each of the Eight Sections of the Fire Districts of New-York, leaving out all that part relative to the Twelfth Ward."

Ward.

Mr. Shith, of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, said that the proposition to separate the Fire Department from the Common Council was not new; and every year's experience had further shown the necessity of that measure. Hitherto the obloquy heaped upon the Department had been encouraged by differences among the members themselves; but now he was happy to say they came as a united body to ask for a measure which they deemed necessary to its proper management. He thought that there was at this time greater reason why the Department should be separated from the control of the Common Council. For many years a system of favoritism had been exercised, arising out of the desire of candidates for Aldermanic honors to gain the voices of the members. The measure would not take from the Common Council any of their rights, but it would still leave them the control of the public money, and only take away the control that had been exercised injuriously. He thought that if the matter was put to vote to morrow ninety-nine out of every one hundred would vote in favor of the ordinance. In regard to the amendment, he was of opinion that it had arisen from a misconstruction.

Ald Howard said that it was not intended by the ordinance that members in the Twelfith Ward who elected three Commissioners should have the privilege of voting for any Commissioners in the other districts.

Mr. Retor remarked that if the ordinance was so altered as to insure this, he would withdraw his amondment, but so long as the ordinance remained as it was, and while the First and Second Districts ran up into the Twelfith Ward, he did not see how they could be prevented from voting for Commissioners in those districts, if this ordinance was passed. They would thus have the privilege of voting for nine Commissioners in those districts, if this ordinance so as to exclude nembers of the Twelfith Ward from voting for other than the three Commissioners for the Ward.

The President, after a brief consultation, said the Committee would agree to accept the amendm

emendment, that the Board of Commissioners countst of two thirds active and one third exempt, instead of two-thirds exempt and one third active.

After some other debate it was resolved that the most ing recommend the Committee to report in favor of the ordinance. Aid Howard then adjourned the meeting.

Brandon-A Voice from Douglas's notice town - A large and spirited meeting was held at Brandon Vt., on the evening of the with Peb., Han. E. N. Briggs in the chair. From the series of resolutions adopted, we copy the fol-

lowing :

Resided, That the scutiments expressed in the published result.

Resided, That the scutiments expressed in the published result. BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Ald Etv. President, in the Chair.

Positions Referred—Of Wm. Layton, President of the Williamsburgh Ferry Commany, in rolution to said forry and ferry beats. Of Nicholas Haight and others against extending Albenyat through Trinity Church Yard. Of Russ & Reid, in relation to paving Charlanast.

Resolutions Adopted—Calling on the Street Commissioner to report if any and how many Impactors for the epening grading and paving of streets have been supplied for the last so days, and what amount they have received per day, and of what streets they have been appointed in spectors. That the Corporation-Attorney report the names of each person in the Third Ward violating the City ordinances by encroaching on the streets, and how much each one has been fined and what disposition has been male of the money, the Chief of Police having failed to give the information called for.

Communications—From the Controller, with contracts made by the Street Commissioner. Coton Aqueduct and City Inspector. Ordered to be printed. From the same, aministing Thomas Allaire for Keeper of the City Hall and Park. Referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

From the Mayor, nominating for the office of Commissioner of Streets and Lamps Geo. G. Gicater, instead of Arcularina, resigned. Referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

From the Mayor, with information in regard to the Twelfith Ward Police. There are but thirty policemen in sale Ward, and the Mayor thinks there should be fifty, owing to the great increase of population. Ordered to be printed.

From the Third av. Railroad Company, in answer to the tracking decision they have to the committee on the former of the control of t

MASSACHUSETTS.

Northampton.—A meeting "to protest against the passage by Congress of the Nebraska bill, and against the "repeal of the Missouri Compromise net, which time and "the public faith have made sacred," was hold at the above named place on the evening of the 2nd, adopted a series of excellent resolutions, from which we copy the following:

**Emotion!* This the aforesaid Nebraska bill, in allowing a green visition of solund places, would, about it become a law, "fareyer

Resolved, That the aforesaid Nebreska bill, in allowing a gross vis-lation of scient missions would aloud it become a law, "corver," "hereafter problish" all fails in the solution or repeal of all other pieders or acts of Consress in regard to Silvery, and would theme-forth dense a smithwind to take the place of "application upon the "subject of Silvery."

That the passage of the aforesaid Nebraska bill will turn the minds of multimodes at the North who have hitherto been fast friends of the Union either toward the amplet therefore so resumant) of a dis-solution of the union of these Sates, or to a political pasty stray of the North against the South.

That Northern Members of Congress are manufactured by their constituents to surreader the rights of the North involved in the Missenti Compounds act, that the South, in accepting such arran-der, accept of plunder obtained by violation of faith and by treach-ers, and that Southern Members of Congress, are analysing such arran-der, accept of plunder obtained by violation of faith and by treach-ers, and that Southern Members of Congress, are analysing such arran-der, accept of plunder obtained by violation of faith and by treach-ers, and that Southern Members of Congress, in a singefer a rapeal of the Missenti Compromise, become scrive particlepants in the theft

Hartford.—The City Hail was filled to overflowing on the evening of the 24th, and the feeling in remion to the subject of Nebraska was intense. Hon. Thomas S. Wil-liams acted as President. Speeches were made by the Chairman, by the Hon. John M. Niles, and by Messra. Murdock, Dixon, Ellsworth, Fisher, Bushuell and Hawiey. Strong resolutions were adopted, but we can make room for one only:

From the Third av. Railroad Company, in answer to the resolution directing them to pave Chatham st. on the line of their road, stating that they were preveated from doing so by the severe weather. Ordered on file.

From the Commissioner of Repairs and Sapplies, being his monthly statement.

Popers from the Councilmen—That the Clerk of the Common Coancil prepare the annual Manual for 1854.

Resolution directing the Street Commissioner in regard to the regrading of Beekman st. Concurred in. To widen Pier No. 4 East River. To repair South at, between Market and Pike sts. To build a suitable railing on both sides of Eighth av from Eighty third to Ninetich st. In relation to the awards of the contract for lighting the public oil lamps. Adopted. Granting \$1,000 to the Fire Department—the usual donation. Adopted.

A report in favor of giving the contract to repair the sidewalks to J. C. Hays, for \$4,000 for the year, was, after discussion, left unacted coon, the Board having adjourned during its consideration.

The Board adjourned to the 1st Mouday in March. for one only:

Essited, That as we love the Union and cherish tranquility, we have been transported against the passage of the Nebraska bill. New London.-A great meeting was held at New Lon-

MASS MEETING OF THE HOUSE CARPENTERS. don on the 24th, to express the public sentiment in refer-ence to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. NEW YORK.

out the following from a set of posterior and predictions and predictions and the exigencies of the occasion renders to repedient that the people should appoint a convention to be held at Washington, and send delegates there at an early day to protest against this artype down wrong, and in case the bill should be passed at the time such Convention is held, to adopt measures to secure the rights of freemen who may desire to seek fields of enterprise and homes of comfort in the Territories of the West.

homes of confert in the Territories of the West.

Albiers — A very large meeting of the citizens of Orleans County was held at Albien on the 18th—the Hon. H.

R. Jones in the Chair. The meeting, which was participated in by members of both parties, denounced the Nobraska proposition, and passed the following with other resolutions.

Reserved, That the bill now before Congress, introduced by Senator Douglas, to organize the Territory of Nedraka, so far set repeats, or in any see disaffirms the Missouri Compromise, is a breach of solemn compact, and a gross and open violation of good faith between the North and Sauth.

Aubern.—The meeting held at Auburn is spoken of by The Advertisers as one of the largest political gasherings "ever convened in the city. It was composed of men of different political views on other questions, but who, on "this, were actuated by one common sentiment, that of firm and decided opposition to the gross ourrage sought to be perpetrated. The entire unanimity that prevailed "and the deep and enthusiastic feeling manifested, clearily evinced that the men, and the women too, were in carnest, that what was said was meant, and what was re-solved would be practically carried out."

Mortion—A meeting was held at Meridan, on the 21st, which HORTICULTURAL MEETING.

A conversational meeting of the Horticultural Society
was held last evening at their room, No. 650 Broadway.
The President, Shepard Knapp, Esq., occupied the Chair.
The subject for discussion was the Azzlea. An interesting paper upon this subject was read by the Secretary.
Mr. P. B. Mead, on the origin, varieties, culture, &c. The
discussion was sustained by Mesers. Mead, Hogg, Ball,
Suttle, and Reed.
A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Cranston, for a A vote of tanas a beautiful bouquet on exhibition.

It was decided that "Vegetable Gardens" would be the subject for discussion at the next conversational meeting.

The Third Annual Commencement of the Pennsylvania

Female Medical College took place at the Musical Fund Hall in Philadelphia, on Saturday last, in presence of a

national Legislature to repel this insult offered to our instional character.

Reme— Pursuant to a called, signed by over four thousand electors, residing in the different towns of Oneida County, a meeting of those opposed to the passage of the Nebraska bill was convened at Rome, on the 23d. Gen.

**J. J. Knox, of Augusta, acted as Chairman. Among the resolutions adopted was the following, which our slave-holding friends will do well to read carefully.

Bestived. That we are willing to abide by the Compromises of the Constitution. That, though most of the citizens of the North are disposed to submit to the Compromise of 1359, discateful we are large provided to many, yet when asked to go one step further, such more take the course stides now demanded, we feel indeed, we are sure; that we niter but the universal sentiment of the North when we say it is one request too much, and that while we would testial from assigns again that might seave of threat or intimidiation, yet, in justice to our Southern brethren, we feel bound to inter the execution that their trains in the top to the our power of the property crisis must be upon large assemblage. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon Mrs. Lucinda R. Brown of Galveston, Texas, Miss Elizabeth H. Bates of Morris, Otsego Co., N. Y.; Miss Elizabeth G. Shartuck of Philadelphia, and Miss Minna

VALUABLE CATTLE -One of the cows exhibited at the late show at Albany was sold for 9: \$\varPsi\$ lb. live weight, and produced \$150 for her owner and breeder, Mr. Henry Hasen of Martinsburgh, Lewis County. This makes her weigh: 1,006 lbs. Lewis is a great dairy county, and certainly produces great cows as well as great cheeses. P. G. Gardiner, of Schoharie County, lately bought of J. T. Andrus of West Cornwall, Ct. a buck for \$100, and four ewes at \$50 each. They are of the New Oxfordshire breed; the back is one of

refinin from saying sucht that might savor of threat or inclinidation, yet, in justice to our Southern brethren, we feel bound to other the admosting that their properties in their present crisis must be upon the roles of dishenered faith, and create a determined hostility to Slavery which would not be overcome or appeared till the last limits of Constitutional power have been exerted for its overthrow.

Orange County.—The citizens of Orange County opposed to the Nebruska swindle are to have a meeting on the 3d of March. Among the signers we recognize the leading advocates of the Compromise of 1850.

Orad.—An anti Nebruska meeting was held at Ovid, Sencea County, on the 13th, at which emphatic resolutions were adopted in condemnation of the great iniquity urged by Senator Dauglas.

Itheca.—A mass meeting of the citizens of Tompokins.

Ithaca.—A mass meeting of the citizens of tomparies
County is called for the 2d day of March, to express the
popular sentiment relative to the Nebrasha saintide.
Comandary us.—A call for a mass meeting of the electors
of Ontario County, for the 28th February, appears in the
Canandaigua papers. It is signed by the leading men in

More Victims of the Kate Keansky.—Win. J. Stewart, another of the victims of the Kate Keansky.—Win. J. Stewart, another of the victims of the Kate Keansky. died yesterday at the Sisters Hospital. His remains were taken to Alton, where his family reside. Since writing the above we have learned that Mr. J. M. Newberry, of the American Express Company, died yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock. Hopes were entertained by his friends that he would recover, but on Sunday night he commenced sinking, and up to the time of his death was unconscious. His wife errived from Chicago in time to be with him in his last mements. This makes seven who have died at the Sisters' Hospital.

[St. Louis Republican, Feb. 22.
Columbia Lancaster, formerly of Centreville, Michigan, has received nemination for Delegate to Congress from Oregon Territory. of Ontario County, for the with February, appears in the Carandeligua papers. It is signed by the leading men in the place, treespective party.

Cherry Valley.—At a meeting held in Cherry Valley on the 24th ult., the following resolutions were introduced by Judge Hammond and passed unanimously:

Bredend. That is the aphition of this meeting human slavery is an unmitigated coll, demonalizing to any country that estatins it, contrary to the split and senior of our republican institutions, and a gress violation of the rights of man.

Belleving as we do, that Slavery is not only morally and politically wrong, but that is blights and impovershes every country that otherates it, therefore.

cally wrong, but that it blights and impovertains every country that it before it. therefore,

Resolved. That we selemnly protest against its extension by the sid or consent of the denoral Government, into territories now true. Resolved, therefore, That the attempt cow being made by the Hon-Stophen A Douglas. Senator from the fires State of Hillowly, to extend Slavery into the Territory of Nebrasks, is an outrage on the rights of the free States, and buman rights, and that this outrage is the more flagrant because it violates a soleme compact outrage is the more flagrant because it violates a soleme compact outrage is the more flagrant because it violates a soleme compact outrage is the more flagrant because it violates a soleme compact outrage is the more flagrant because it violates a soleme compact outrage is the more flagrant because it violates a soleme compact outrage is the more flagrant because it violates a soleme compact outrage is the more flagrant because it violates a soleme compact outrage in the more flagrant because it violates a soleme compact outrage in the more flagrant because it violates a soleme compact outrage in the more flagrant because it violates a soleme compact of the flagrant fl NO EXTENSION OF SLAVERY. We continue the expressions of the popular sentiment in the Free States, in relation to Douglas's infamous scheme, as they reach us through the medium

PENNSYLVANIA. HARRISDURG, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1854.

A large town meeting assembled here to night upon a call by the State administration to indorse Senator Douglas s Nebraska bill. A relative of the Governor was put in the chair, and the meeting was addressed by officeholders the chair, and the meeting was addressed by officeholders of the Administration. After discussion, strong resolutions expressive of the abhoreence of Pennsylvania for the Notraska bill, were carried by an overwhelming majority, and the originators of the meeting put to route. The guilty supporters of the proposed iniquity trembled and fled before the people. Pennsylvania will be heard, and that speedily, upon the base attempt of the Little Giant to defraud Freedom of its rights.

Chatter, A laws meeting of the citizens of Delaware.

speedily, upon the base attempt of the Little Giant to defraud Freedom of its rights.

Chester—A large meeting of the citizens of Delaware County, Fa., without distinction of party, was held in the Borough of Chester on the 18th of February, to consider the subject of the Nebraska Territorial bill, now under consideration in Congress, which, after protesting in the most sedemn manner against the passage of said bill, adopted the following, among other resolutions:

Resired. That the Massouri Compromise set, so far as it relates to the problishing of Slavery north of 36-36 was in perfect accordance in the problishing of Slavery north of 36-36 was in perfect accordance in the problishing of Slavery north of 36-36 was in perfect accordance which the problishing was at the time submitted by President Slavers too his Cabinet, of which John Chincy Adams, John C. Callboom, W. M. Crawford and William Wirt, were members, and its constitutionality by them unanimously affirmed; that discourt, as a Sivae State, mostly merched that the compact would be faunfully observed and william Wirt, were members, and its not been discourt, and that the attempt now made to set saide that compact, after the South have obtained all they could from the Compromise, are that stamp with perfect and discourt of the proposed Nebraska Teritorial bill, and that all who by supporting the same preve traitors to Liberty, and the just and parameted rights of the Free States, deserve and orgat to receive the well attended exercations of a free and indignant people.

Mercer.—The Court House at Mercer was filled on the ceth with resolute opponents of Douglas's Nebraska bill. The meeting was composed of all political parties, and the public sentiment was expressed in a very emphatic manner.

Petiteburgh.—The Germans of Pittaburgh, a large ma-Convention to Oppose the Nebraska Bill.—Whereas, a bill is now before Congress declaring inoperative a long established. National compact, by which Slavery was forever prohibited on a large section of the continent, in violation of public faith and morality, and imminently endangering the perpetuity of our free institutions, the undersigned respectfully invite their fellow citizens, irrespective of all party considerations, to meet in Convention at Augusta, Wednesday evening, March 1, 1854, at 7 o clock, and on the following day, to consider and adopt the most effective means to defeat a measure fraught with such immeasurable evils.

manner.
Pittsburgh.—The Germans of Pittsburgh, a large ma-

Pittsburgh.—The Germans of Pittsburgh, a large and portive of whom are Democrats, held an immense meeting on Thursday night last, Feb. 23, to give expression to their opposition to Douglas's scheme for organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas. A strong series of resolutions were passed, protesting against Africanizing the Free West. The Germans are moving all over the North and West. They feel even more deeply than the action clients.

of this new Nebraska movement on the part of the "Lit"tle Giant."

VERMONT.

A State mass meeting is to be held in the Green Mountain State in pursuance of the annexed call:

All the friends of freedom, right, the action party, are excuestly requested to meet at the Free Charch in Moutpeller, on Thursday, light to the Free Vest. The Germans are moving all over the North and West. They feel even more deeply than the North and West. They feel even more deeply than the native citizens of the North and West. They feel even more deeply than the native citizens but had the extraordinary and aisming cross demands.

Burlington,—The citizens of Chittenden County, without distinction of party, assembled at the Court House in Burlington, on the 2nd Feb. Doct Peck was called to the Chair, who made a brief and partinent speech; after which the meeting was addressed by Mr. Stany, J. S. Adams, G. Sawyer, and by Mr. Bene dict, who introduced a series of resolutions conforming in strong terms the Nebraska bill, now pending before Congress. The spirit of '76 is revived in Vermont, and the reareant Sanator who was born in that State w', yet hear more thunder from its tall mountains.

their voice is heard, and a column mis ht be filled with an counts of meetings, resolutions, &c., all a ununning in un

measured terms the perfidious measure.

These meetings bear no party character, but are composed of men from all parties—men who dare to think and act as

thousand Democratic majority, spoke on the 18th. The resolutions were bold, strong and comprehensive, and were reported by a committee composed of one Whig, one Free Saller and one Democrat (the Editor of The Cantes

Transcript).
The Hon. B. F. Leiter and Gen. S. Lahm, both lending Pemocrats, addressed the meeting and gave voice to the indignation of the Democracy of Stark at the proposes

outrage.

The Democratic, Whig and Free-Soil County Committees of Union County united in a call for a mass mosting on the 2nd, to pass judgment upon the criminals and the

crime.

Bet perhaps the most noticeable demonstration of public sentiment has been the meeting of the Germans in this city. This class, honest in their attachment to liberty, but humberged by the brawling professions of the leaders of the Democracy, have hitherto almost to a man, a ted with that party. But this last attempt of Denglas and an Administration which they aided to elect, to rob them and their children of their free heritage, has awoke them to the true character of the men and the grasping power of Slavery.

the true character of the men and the grasping power of Slavery.

In answer to a call of the Central Committee appointed by them, during the last campaign, five hundred assembled on the Fist.

Speeches were made by several Germans, and among them, by Dr. Pulte, one of the most respectable physicians of the City.

"He exhorted the Germans to cross the Bubicon of political prejudice, and to unite with the American Liberals in their glorious attempt to defend this last pailadium of Freedom against the encroachments of slave holders, coffice holders, and silver greys, who are now combined to annihilate our political Constitution, and to trample upon the sacred pledges of faith which our fathers have transmitted to us, and to all the oppressed who flock to our shores."

Two of the resolutions, which were adopted unanimans, were as follows:

Two of the resolutions, which were adopted unanterously, were as follows:

Envirod. That we hereby selemply protest against every measure which aims toward the extension of Slavery; and we do furthernione protest against advocating this measure in the name of Democracy, and by repulsating extensing the measure in the name of Democracy, and by repulsating extension that the repeal of the Missouri Congression becauses the more statement of the Missouri Congression becauses the more statement of the Missouri Congression because the more statement of Slavery—although increased in the place of propagations of Liberty.

This meeting is of great significance, uttoring, as it doubtless does, the voice of the great mass of the Germans of Ohio condemnatory of the Nebraska bill. It also demonstrates most clearly the weakness of party bonds when great principles are at stake—a hopeful sign, and and full of promise. It also furnishes evidence that the times y wail which has hitherto consculed from the honest-hearted German the true features of the Democratic idol has been torn away, and that he now stands revocaled to their view as he actually is—at once odious and repulsive.

BUCKYS*.**

The State mass meeting is to be held, pursuant to a

their view as he actually is—at once edious and repulsive.

BUNKEYS.

The State mass meeting is to be held, pursuant to a notice of which the following is a copy:

GREAT STATE PROTEST RALLY TO MAISTAIN PLIGHTED FAITA AND THE COVERANT OF OUR PAYINGS AT COLUMNES ON THE STATE PROTEST RALLY TO MAISTAIN PLIGHTED FAITA AND THE COVERANT OF OUR PAYINGS AT COLUMNES ON THE STATE OF MAISTAIN PLIGHTED FAITA AND THE COVERANT OF OUR PAYINGS AT COLUMNES ON THE STATE OF THE COLUMNES OF THE STATE OF

repealing the Missouri Compromise.

NEW JERSEY.

The Sussex Register states that the citizens of Sussex County are unanimous in their opposition to the Nobraska outrage, and calls upon every man to show his hand by signing a rememstrance against the passage of the measure.

MEMORIAL FROM NEW-YORK QUAKERS.

To the Senate and House or Representatives of the Custed States of America, in Congress assembled; the Memorial of the Representatives of the Religious Society of Friends, in the State of New York, and parts adjacent, respectfully shows:

That near a century has chapsed, since the religious Society of Friends required the unconditional froedom of all the Slaves held by the members of their body. This measure was the result of a firm conviction of the incompatibility of Slavery with the spirit and precepts of our holy religion—of that religion which was announced as the harbinger of "good will to men;" which enjoins the love of our neighbors as ourselves; and which, in its practical application, precludes Slavery, or the right of man to hold his fellow man in bondage. This rule of their discipline, under the Divine blessing, and sustained by its intrinstatural and justice, overcame individual prejudices and personal interests, and abolished Slavery within their borders.

Under these circumstances, your Memorialista could not but view with satisfaction, and with gratitude to the Giver of "every good and perfect gift," the general spread of similar sentiments, and a corresponding action among the nations professing the benign religion of Him, who doclared the badge of discipleship to be the love of each other—and look to the period as not remote, when crime alone should lead to sheckled limbs.

It is, therefore, with pain and deep regret your memorialists learn, that measures are now proposed in the National Legislature which, if consummated, will extend the area of Slavery, and perpetuate a state of society which they consider alike hostile to the spirit and precepts of our holy religion, the genius of our political institutions, and the best interests of our beloved country.

In remonstrating, as they now do, in behalf of the Religious Society of Friends, against the enactment of laws of the character referred to, your memorialists trust that the great length of time during which

ERROR CORRECTED.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune,
Sin: Will you please correct a misstatement in your
letter from Treuton in reference to the remarks stated to have been made on the 22d inst, at a private dinner of gentlemen at Trenton House, Trentron, N. J., by a "gentle" man who has figured as President of the New-Jersey "man who has nighted as Fresident of the Now-beaut" Hon't "kailread," whose words are said to have been: "I don't "care whether we are a monopoly or not, for I glory in a "monopoly?" I sat epposite to the gentleman referred to, and heard all he said. His remarks were not made "after a teast was drank in honor of monopoly "
for the monopoly was not toasted at all. I is

spoke in terms of strong eulogy of his perse and and political friend Com. Stockton, and in allusion by the New Jersey Raitroad, "he said "it was not a mon poly and had done very well without being a monopoly; but "if it had been, it would have been the efforts of the common poly of the effects of a monopoly."

The dinner was composed of the ordinary gue at sof the botel, with one or two exceptions, and that it was the birth day of Washington, and being entire by unpremeditated, was the occasion of some varied and desultory speaking, which the claims of courtesy and propriety would seem to entitle to have been unpubly shed and certainly not misstated.

LETTER FROM DR. HE BBE. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

which I am charged with being a "w ol of Slavery," but no evidence is brought forth in supp ort of this accusation, which I declare to be false and w alicious—as you might convince yourself by perusing the letters relative to the Nebraska bill, which have apply ared in the New Yorker Steate Zetting, over my signature. Though you are politically and perhaps permonally hostle to me. I cannot think the you can have stooged to the meanness of accusing me of what you know to be false—but I take it for granted the you have been acceived by some contemptible enemy of mine, who, while desirons to give vent to his malter, did not wish to rue the risk of dislaying it in a more open and manly way.

As to my position relative to the Nebraska bill, I date to flatter myself that it is worthy of a good citizen, and an honorable man, and connecquently I have not felt myself restrained from making it publicly known.

Respectfully,

Wasterpare, Feb. 24, 1854. Sin: In one of your late numbers there is an article in

pronounced without knowledge, and in order to do justice be hoped the motion would prevail. The House refused to suspend the rules—87 against 50; a two third vote being necessary. On motion of Mr. WALKER it was abouted. This the Scentary of the Navy be requested to communicate to the House whether in his opinion, the siesanships can longe in the Ocean Mail Service of the United States are of p. spar

Mr. MILLER said that last Friday the Committee on

Mr. MILLER said that last Friday the Committee on Elections made report concluding with resolutions that Mr. Gallegos is entitled to a seat in the House as Delegate from New Mexico. Resolution was agreed to without investigation and consideration. Gov. Lane, the coatestant, year not notified by the Chairman of the Committee, or any member of it, that the report was to be made on that day, nor did he know of such a report until after it was acted on. In justice, therefore, to Mr. Lane and those at those instance he came to Washington to contest the seat, he moved the rules be suspended that the report might be taken from the table and printed that members may fully understand all the facts in the case.

Mr. STANTON (Ky.) said the Committee had afforded every facility for thorough and searching examination to the facts, and after a full hearing of parties, and extination of testimony, the Committee made a unanibots report in favor of Mr. Gallegos.

Mr. MILLER remarked the House will not even pass a private bill without examination, and certainly a matter travelegate the search size of franchies was entitled to as

private bill without examination, and certainly a matter lavelving the sacred right of franchise was entitled to as and consideration.

Anch consideration.

Mr. HAVEN seconded Mr. Miller's motion, if for no other reason, that it might not be considered Mr. Gallegos for his seat by an inadvertent vote.

Mr. HUNT said as the action of the House was predictate, it was due the steps should be retraced. No imputation was cast on the Committee, but the gentlemen all around had remarked they do not understand the subject, not being possessed of the facts. Judgment has been pronounced without knowledge, and in order to do justice be hoped the motion would prevail.

Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Unless this shall be suspended, the bill will go there, and be placed at the foot of the calendar, and not be reached until the dog days—if at all.

The SPEAKER reminded the gentleman that debate

Mr. CAMPBELL moved that Mr. Bocock's motion be

liberal laces at the with deep pain this recurrentee of 1850 would regard with deep pain this recut of Slavery agitation and overthrow of the settlement
and they suppesed those measures had effected. They
define the suppesed those measures had effected. They
define the suppesed these measures had effected. They
define the suppessed the settlement of the seasure, the necessity for again opening agitation and
dement, for disturbing the peace and harmony promodel by the measures of 1850, in which the whole North
of cheerfully acquiseced. He saw nothing in the conlidie of these people of the Territories so imperiously desurface of these people of the Territories so imperiously desurface of these people of the Territories so imperiously desurface of these people of the Territories so imperiously desurface of the the savery question. He was one
the believed Congress had sovereign power over these
feritories. The Missouri Compromise was adopted as
a settlement of dangerous and alarming questions and
for that reason ought not to be disturbed. It was susinfect by the South. Mr. Mouros and his Cabiset, Calhoun, Wirt and Crasford approved its constitusonality. Whether constitutional or not it was an act
which the exigencies of the times then demanded, and
sight not now to be disturbed. In 1850 it was never
thength or designed to repeal the Missouri Compromise,
on one occasion in 1850, when in the Committee of Thirteen he remarked to Mr. Clay that something in the bill or
report might be construed as disturbing the Missouri Compromise, and Mr. Clay replied, "My dear friend, no, it
"affirms it."

Mr. ERODHEAD said as his colleague would be ab-

"affirms it."

Mr. BRODHEAD said as his colleague would be absent to morrow and would not be present when he spoke, he desired to sak his colleague why it was if he considered the Misseuri Compromise so goed, just, wise and constitutional a measure that he, in 1850, on every occasion, vote for the Wilmot Provise and against extending the Misseuri line to the new territories.

Mr. COOPER said he voted for the Wilmot Provise in 1850, because he was under justicular from his Legisla-

From Our Own Correspondent
NEW HAVEN, Monday, Feb. 27, 1854,

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 27, 1854.

There is no truth in the report started at Washington that Senator Crittenden has declared against the Nebraska bill, nor is there any truth in the report that he is about to declare his sentiments upon that subject at Frankfort or elsewhere.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL-RABLE THE PARTY OF THE SOUTHERN MAIL-RABLE We have had no mail to day South of Washington.

The damage to the Philadelphia Railroad by the storm has been repaired, and the express train came through in regular time to-night.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 27, 1854,
The will of the late Elliot Cresson distributes \$127,000 for philanthropic objects—including \$50,000 for the American Sunday School Union, \$10,000 for the School of Design, \$10,000 to the Historical Society, \$10,000 for a monument to William Penn, \$10,000 to the Episcopal Missions to Port Cresson, Africa, \$5,000 to the Episcopal Seminary at Alexandria, \$5,000 to the Hospital for the Insane, \$5,000 to Philadelphia City for planting trees, besides sums to various benevolent institutions of the city.

DAMAGE BY THE LATE STORM.

EASTON, Pa., Monday, Feb. 27, 1854.

The storm of Saturday caused much damage in this

The Delaware rose eleven feet and the Lehigh six feet, but both rivers are now falling.

The Morris Canal is somewhat damaged.

An engine was sent up the Belvidere Railroad to ascertain the extent of the damage done on the road, and when returning, the track over a culvert at Spring Garden, 15 miles below here, gave way, and the engine was precipitated down an embankment into the river, seriously injuring three persons, including George Ely. Superintendent of the road.

DOINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE. From Our Own Reporter. SENATE.....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 27, 1854.

Also, for amendments to the General Plankroad and Raifread laws.

Also, against the bill to incorporate companies to havigate the canals.

An adverse report made and agreed to, incorporating the Troy Institute.

A favorable report, to incorporate the Mariners Savings Institute, New York City.

SOTICES AND INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. SPENCER noticed a bill to incorporate Societies to establish free churches.

Mr. Field, a bill to abelish all laws for the collection of debts in amount less than \$50.

Mr. W. Clark, a bill to amend the General Railroad law.

law.

Mr. Robertson, a bill to repeal the charter of the Atlantic and pacific Railroad Company.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the Mariners' Savings Institution to locate its place of business other than in the First Ward, New York City.

To powide for psylog certain expenses of the Assembly Chamber, (for expreising &c)

To surend the Walton Village act.

To suthorize the New York and Eric Bank at Buffalo.

LIENS ON REAL RETAIL.

Mr. Spencer, on previous notice, introduced the following bill:

specially.

1 For the prohibition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

2 For the prohibition of Slavery in the Territorios.

2 For the prohibition of the slave trade in the licensed and registed vessels of the United States.

4 For the prohibition of the sale of persons under the Federal recess.

5. For the repeal of the Figure State And State
Special, order, the Committee of the Vhole, at 12 o'clock, took up the bill for the Suppression

Whole, at 12 o'clock, took up the bill for the Suppression of Intemperance.

Mr. Horkins moved to amend by providing that "dwelling houses" be exempted from search when liquor is suspected to be at or near any place of public amusement. Adopted.

Mr. H. also moved to smend by providing that only the liquor seized, and not all that the offender against the law may own, shall be destroyed. Adopted.

Mr. Yost moved to strike out of the 32d section "proof of the sale or keeping of liquor shall be sufficient to sustain an averment of an unlawful sale or keeping." Withdrawn.

Withdrawn.

Mr. Hefrins moved to amend by simply striking out the words "or keeping." Adopted.

Mr. Yost now renewed his motion, and it was lost.

Mr. Crossy moved to strike out of the 38th section—
"To the complainant or other person summoned to witness the destruction of forfeited liquor, for witnessing such destruction and joining with the officer in making proof thereof, one dollar." Adopted.

Progress was then reported.

DEATH OF THE HON. F. O. MONFORT.

On motion of Mr. Beknaud the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

come a law:

AN ACT subbrising the Board of Supervisors to create a loan to
continue the erection or a Pentientiary in said county, and to
creets wash-house for the nursery buildings on the county farm.

Clerk to the City Treasurer, as directed by the act of December 19, 1847, thep 487.
All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.
This act shall take effect immediately.

OLD HARLEM ERIDGE CO.

Mr. CONKLING Presented a patition for the repeal of the charter of the old Harlem Bridge Co.

At 124 o'clock Mr. LOZIER rose in his seat and amounced to the Speaker act information had been received by telegraph of the death of Mr. Monyrour, representative for the First Assembly District of Dutchess, who has been detained at home some time by sickness, and where he died yesterday. Mr. RICHARDS moved the appointment of a Committee

PUBLIC MEETINGS. FIRE DEPARTMENT MEETING. Last evening about 81 o'clock the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Messrs. Howard, Wm. Tucker and Boardman, to whom was referred an ordinance relating to the Fire Department, held a meeting in the Chamber of the Board, for the purpose of hearing an expression of the sentiments of the Firemen of New York in relation to corrying said ordinance into effect. There were from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty

Mr. Shith, of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, said that